Facility and count, brough the peering, Carlons and cound, through the Future's dark Whis stands we tremble at what she is fearing?
Why should her drawnings did us with affers hi?
Watt till they as real shings, and precent before us;
If they are worth it, we'll care for them then;
Now they're but shadows, too filmsy to bare us;
Far too unreal to shake those who are men.

Time, with the Present's real grists to be dealing That's not so easy, we saily must own: Who can deny fisch and blood will have teeling? Care, Friet, and anguish will make thomselve

Rnown; Own it, but add, life is too short for worry; Barkness brings surshine, or all me Of with despiting don't be in a hurry To know grief is pressing it will not stay long. THREE SACRED KISSES.

I HAVE three klases to my life, So sweet and sacred unto me That now, till death down rest on them, My lips abail kissless be. One kiss was given in childhood's hour, By one who never gave another; In life and death I strik shall feel That fast kies of my mother.

The second barned my lips for years
For years my wild beart reel'd in blue
At weers memory of the hear
When my hips left young Love's first kies

The last kies of the sacred three. Had all the woe white he'er can move. The teart of woman—it was pressed. Upon the death lips of my love. When lips have felt the dying kiss, And felt the kiss of burning love. And felt the kiss of burning lever more.

And kissed the dead—then never more.

In kissing should they think to more.

—M. B. Down

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMID THE WATERS.

You must remember well the Willey flood as plain as though it was but yesterday, stranger?" "Did you live in the same place that "It did sweep it away, stranger, and my wife and child with it. If you have time to hear it I don't mind telling you the story."
"Plenty of time, and nothing would

The foregoing conversation took place one day last summer between myself and accord, settler among the mountains, at whose settage I had stopped for a glass of milk, and to rest awhile from my walk. From one thing concerning the mountains to another we passed, and I was not more than half way back to father's, before the rain came down in torgond, that there were many incidents last we came to speak of the great freshet land the water was dripping from me in waters. The horror of that moment I shall never forget so long as I live.

I made good use of the stick I carried, Another horrible crash among the mournful interest for all the dwellers in and as the old mare's head was towards mountains, to the northward—a sound as

to the story which I have recorded as a preface to the story which I have reproduced for the entertainment of my readers:

It was in 1826, and I was a young man then, and had just set up in the world for myself. I had been married two years, and my wife had a baby boy

much oftener than any one else—there never being but a few days at a time but some of us passed back and forth. I worked hard the year I built my cabin, and by the opening of the next season I had quite a clearing made about it, and I and Mary, as we sat in the doorway in the early evening, and gazed about over our powersions, used to think that we

our possessions, used to think that we were on the high road to prosperity, and blocked forward to the time when we should have one of the best farms lying about us, that there was in all the mounsure, and that was, that the soil could not be heat, and labor only was wanted to make it bring forth abundantly.

The first part of that summer, our crops looked finely, and gave promise of as abundant harvest; but as the season went on, a drought set in which bade fair to scorch everything green and tender from the face of the earth. Every day the sun came up, and went its fiery round without a cloud to keep its fierce rays from the earth, and when at last August came in, even the little dew that had fail on at night was withheld, and the crops, deprived of this, no longer strove to live, but turned yellow, sank upon the earth and withered away. A large part that I kad planted went in this manner, and our clearing presented little the appearance it had done in the spring-time. Still, if

rain would come soon, there would be enough saved to carry us through the winter, and that was more than many would have. As the month went on there came signs of rain, but all of them falled. In the morting, and through the early part of the day, dark clouds would gather and cover the summits of the mountains, and we would think that it must rain, but by noon they would all clear away, with as much as sending down a few drops upon the parched carth.

And so the month wore away until the morning of the twenty fifth, the one be-

fore that on which the flood came.

That day I had been over the mountains to father's, doing some work for him, as he was unwell, and I promised to come back the next morning and comgiven signs of rain, but we put no confi-dence in it, thinking that we should be disappointed, as we had been all along; though an eld-Indian woman, who dwelt in a lodge on the side of the mountains,

up the valley, and who chanced along, and paused in the doorway for rest, de-clared that we should have the greatest storm within two days that we had ever known. But we put little confidence in this, for we considered her half crazed, and had she not been, we thought it was little that she could know of what was to

found that it had rained a very little some time during the night; but the sky and clouds did not look so threatening as they had done for days previous. We had an early breakfast, and when it was over

before, and that mother was much wor-ried about him. He declared that it was nothing, only one of his attacks to which he was subject, and that he would soon be over ft. Mother shook her head, and hoped that he was right, and I went out into the field to work, and did not come

hear to this yet; so after dinner, I went back to my work, sad in the course of a that my loved ones had been engulfed in course of hours, my sister came running the merciless waters.

he Lerrysburg Journal.



VOL. XVIII.-NO. 13, MUS & MOOD PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

THE following is one of several prize essays from hove and girls, published in Our Young Folks for July. It is by Alfred

consequently they are not wanted in the parlor; they are not considered as bright at school, and I will admit that girls are generally ahead in spelling, writing, grammar and composition, especially in writing stories and articles for Over Young Folks, but in arithmetic, both mental and history especially of mental and history especially of mental mental writers and history especially of mental men and written, and history, especially of wars and conquests, the boys are far ahead.

Boys from thirteen to seventeen are much more bashful and diffident than girls of with a slight smile. the same age; the girls begin to wear long dresses and waterfalls, and then they think and speak so much quicker than boys, that boys knowing just as much, and often more, make a poor show beside them.

Girls can thump on a plane all day face, but his troubles mere over victors.

Girls can thump on a plane all day without annoyance to any one; but let a boy drum a little on the table, and he is had left the field of strife for that peacequested to go out of doors; if he wants ful world where dwells the spirits of the cople to hear how well he can whistle just made perfect. "Captain Jenks," he is told it is not gen-tlemanly to whistle in the house; and if the attempts to dance a double-shuffle on tor are by no means rare; and if a battle the carpet, he is advised to adjourn to the field is sometimes the scene of outrages at barn—as if he cared to do any of these which bumanity shudders, it occasionally things without an audience! If he is a provides us with instances of unsurpassed noisy, natural boy, he does not seem to be wanted anywhere; if he is a quiet, nice little boy, and likes to sit by the fire, and read and draw, and hear his grandma tell stories, and perhaps help a little about the cooking, every time he goes out the other boys will sing out, "Girl-boy! Girl-boy!" and pin rags on his coat. When we were babies in dresses, with

our hair in long curls, we were as pretty as the girls, and petted and praised, and nad our pictures taken every two weeks I am often shown one of myself taken when I was two years old, siways with the remark: "Could any one believe you ever looked as well as that?"

gin, and we are of more real importance our own eyes than ever again.

The first day at school for a little boy that has reigned king at home is an event never to be forgotten. I remember very well being dressed in my best, with a cap that had a tassel on it, and thinking how nice I looked, and expecting to make a favorable impression by my grandeur. When I came near the school-house, after walking a mile, a number of the boys came out to meet me, and the first thing I knew my pretty cap was snatched off and thrown over the fence into a plowed field. I climbed the force with great difficulty, picked it up and put it on, but no scoper had I gained the road at companion of his head to lounge about it on, but no scoper had I gained the road at companion of his head to several habitual companion of his head to sev

mother.

When the teacher came she was very

gave me great delight was my first suspenders. I took off my coat and sat on the gate post, where passers by could see me, and when any one came along I whistled away and looked as unconscidus as possible; but no one noticed me at all, and I soon retired in disgust.

School is the place, after all, for boys to find out what there are a sudden push, and the tray and its concentration of the sudden push, and the sudden push and the sudden push and the sudden push and the sudden push and

to find out what they are worth; if they are bright and can contribute anything to the general sport or inu, they are always sought after; no matter what dress and position may do for them when they get position may do for them when they get older, as boys and with boys they stand on their real merits; if they fail of getting proper respect and attention, the fault is in themselves. The brightest scholars

lived before the flood; then a boy stayed a boy a hundred years or so, and twenty years on the multiplication table would not have been considered a waste of time. Well, I suppose there is no help for it, and I shall soon swing a cane and part my bair in the middle.

WE generally speak of the diamond as the most valuable of gems, but this is not really the case. The ruby is the most valuable, but it depends for its rarity upon its color. The ruby is the next hardest thing to the diamond. It is found principally in the East.

the grandeur of eastern state. There are many shades of red, but the most approved, and commanding the highest price, is that of the "pigeon's blood." The ruby, in common with many other precious stones, had magical properties attributed to it by the ancients; indeed, we do not doubt that in the East the superstitious ideas connected with it are as rife as ever. Our ancestors believed that it was a peservative against evil thoughts, and that much dreaded thing of old—poison. It kept the wearer safe from all poison. It kept the wearer sate from all evil spirits, and what was more, its sanitary power was held to be so great that he was said never to suffer in bodily health. Moreover, it was supposed to be endowed with a certain occult intelligence. It was believed that the gem darkened when danger awaited the person and recoverable problems.

son, and grew bright again when the peril had passed away.

The king of Burmab, one of whose titles is that of lord of the Rubies, has one the size of a pigeon's egg. The value of these gems goes on increasing at a much higher ratio than that of the diamond. When its weight is as much as four carsts, its value varies from £400 to £450, a sum the same weight .- Exchange,

gard this offer not as a charity or grathity, or grathity had well night on grathing or grathity had well night or grathity who was obliged to shift his position. Having strengthened this outer line (which may be likened to the whom a committee or this outer line (which may be likened to the whom a committee or this outer line (which may be likened to the whom a committee or this outer line (which may be likened to shift his position. Having strengthened this outer line (which may be likened to shift his position in consequent which it was suspended in a verticle position. Having strengthened this outer line the Skitch cavairy shift well in the Skitch cavairy shift well in the Skitch cavairy shift well nigh cap tured Sir Harges and constituency for his

tance of the Staff Surgeon's tent, they came mon a private of the —th regiment, lying desperately wounded. The poor fellow looked up pitcously and touched his cap, as he recognized his offi-D. Churchill, aged fifteen:

In choosing Boys to write upon, I feel that I have an unpopular subject; but as I am a boy myself, it is one that I have some interesting. In the first place, I do not thin, boys ever have justice done them; they are never so pretty as girls.

Lift me out," he said: "I can't move; and it is cap, as he recognized his officer in agony on the stretcher. Captain out in agony on the stretcher. Captain or is some interesting to the said of the soldier's wound, which was far less dangerous than his own.

"Lift me out," he said: "I can't move;

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

The instances of men hopelersly wounded refusing to monopolize the doc

The Potter's Daughter.

This story is going the rounds of the newspapers here, and is said to point to some circumstances which have recently occurred in a Turkish town, if not at Constantinople itself. It certainly is worth telling as a curious picture of the wild life of Turkish, Arabian, or Asia Minor countries. There was in one of the poorest quarters of Constantinople an old Greek potter. Although he man and the poor of old Greek potter. Although he was a Giaour, and lived in a purely Moslem neighborhood, he was popular because his pants, have our hair cut off, and get our first boots, then the trials of boyhood begin, and we are of more gradients and we are of more gradients. The same statement of the er, maid of all work, and cook of the hovel in which her father and she lived. She went to the Moslem houses to sell to the Turkish women the earthenware her father made. When she entered a harem 'twas a festival to all the inmates; her presence was like a sunbeam entering a dangeon. The women would scream:
"An! here comes beautiful Helle, the
potter's daughter!" Lovely as she was,
nobody was jesious of her, for she did

with great difficulty, picked it up and put it on, but no sconer had I gained the road than over it went again. When I got it the second time I was considerably distinct the second time I was considerably discouraged, but I did not dare to cry, as they would have called me a baby: but they would have called me a baby: but there was a very large lump in my throat, and then to make up for their had con duct they told me I'd be a man before my duct they told me I'd be a man before my feil and came near being trampled on by the horses. Just at this moment Helic When the teacher came size was very kind to me and I telt some better, but still I found myself of small consequence. I went home at night rather tired, and was asked if I had been a "little man;" I said, "I dunno."

The next thing that I remember that pered and pointed to the lovely creature. One of the van couriers who was about One of the van couriers, who was about enware was broken into shapeless frag-ments. Just at this instant the horse of the Sultan's son stood in front of her; he reened in the horse, looked at the tears which streamed from her eyes, smiled, and rode on. Next day Helle had disappeared from the neighborhood. The poor oid potter ran about everywhere beg-ging some intelligence of his daughter. He was almost beside himself with grief. A woman who had witnessed the scene just described told him what she had seen. He understood all its import. He went in in themselves. The brightest scholars are often from the families of the poor and uneducated, but they are always looked up to by those that cannot learn easily.

Another great disadvantage the boys of these days have to contend with is the tendency to drive ahead. They don't have time to be boys. I have often thought it would have been fun to have the food; then a boy stayed the food the old potter rolled. ter, and the head of the old potter rolled on the ground. As soon as the Sultan's son had passed on some distance, the peo-ple picked up the corpse and carried it to the potter's house. As he had no kindred, they placed it in his shop and there left it. Everybody went to see it. There was great excitement in the neigh-borhood, and such throngs of people stood in front of the house as to block up the street. The Sultan himself saw from a dis tance these great throngs and asked their origin. He was told by the Grand Vizier. He at once issued orders that trumpeters should go through each quarter of the city and make proclamation that he himself should see justice done, and the assassin of the poor potter punished. The following day he rode down toward the potter's house. His son was behind him. An unusual number of janissaries sur-rounded them. There was a larger crowd than had yet assembled in front of the potter's house. The Sultan ordered the corpse to be brought out of the house and placed in the centre of the neighboring square. He hade his son dismount, stand square. He bade his son dismount, stand at the corpse's feet, and gaze on it. The sight was horrible, for, despite all the pains taken, the corpse was in a putrid state. The Sultan's son stood gazing on the decaying mass. He was as pale as death, and the smile he tried to force upon his face did but made his anxiety the more visible. This scene lasted for a quarter of an hour. There was not a word spoken. At the end of litters minutes

> all the town that justice hath been wrought. Allah only is great!"—Paris Cor. Boston Saturday Keening Gazetts. How a Spider Builds its Nests.

spoken. At the end of fifteen minutes the Sultan drew his scimeter, and his

son's head rolled on the ground. The Sultan said: "Bury them both together, and let trumpeters announce throughout

W. C. RICHMOND, of Geneva, Ohio, sends to Appleton's Journal the following account of how a spider builds its web:
While at work one day in the field, I accidentally destroyed the web of a common spider. Curious to know what the little creature would do in its great calam-True Heroism.

The battle of Aliwal was fought on the 28th day of January, 1846. It was the bloodiest in modern history up to that time: since then it has been eclipsed in its sanguinary character by Inkermann, by Solfering, and by Solfering, and by Solfering, and by Solfering.

six or eight threads, about one-fourth of an inchapart. This, I noticed, was not done with that care which marked its united quent work; but it was only intended (as I afterward saw) to be a sort of slay lath, and not a permanent affair. It now darted to the outside of the web, and commenced to weave in the woof, which was done by passing a thread from space to spoke around the wheel, in diminishing spoke around the wheel, in diminishing circles, the distance between them being determined by the length of the spider's hind legs, for it walked on the line spin at the previous revolution, and guided the new thread with one of its hind feet, holding it toward the centre as much as possible, and allowing it to run between two of its claws around a pulley. As it passed over each spoke it would with this bind foot press the newly formed thread to it, thus firmly uniting it. In the same man-ner it proceeded on until it came to the stay laths, when it fell to work, and, in \$ stay laths, when it led to work, and, in a twinkling, tore them away, and soon finished its work, and retreated to its corner to await the approach of some luckless fly. Twice during the operation its thread broke, but, not noticing it until it got to the next spoke, it did not retrace is satepa, but fastened it where it was, thus leaving a break. Nearly all of the webs that I have a recognized have the same defect. have examined have the same defect. That which surprised me most was the extreme rapidity of the spider's movements, as it was not probably more than ten minutes from the time of destroying the web before another was completed.

larging circles, until it had formed a

FACTS AND FIGURES. Russia possesses at present 566,233 neo-

dle-guns. THERE were 83,000 violent deaths in England last year. THERE are five American convicts in

THERE are 13,814 draft, and 2,928 drivig horses in Brooklyn. THERE are three hundred and forty existing species of pigeons.

"I shall be better presently," ware the draw ast recorded words of Charles Dickens, THE birth-place of ex President Pierce di recently brought \$3,125 at auction, and add by GUSTAVE PICARD, 103 years old; is the a THE 6,000 miles of refrond in Blinois, with equipments, cost \$120,000,000. FOREY-FOUR thousand women are employed as out door laborers in England. THE Y. M. C. A. of Chicago has found,

mployment for over 5,000 men the past Two hundred miles of pathway has been explored in the Mammoth cave of Kentucky.

schools and colleges. THERE are in the United States four

hundred newspapers published in foreign languages. POSTMASTER BOUT has introduced young ladies into the delivery department of the Boston Postoffice.

GARABALDI'S novel, we are told, was published in six languages, but never paid its expenses in any. THE style of Parisian ladies house sources and one hundred and five year as now to be identical.

It is said there is extinction of ... danger of the total killing the ephants, the hunters are Ere at off so fast.

But miles on a bicycle in eight and a half hours has lately been accomplished by a gentleman at Dundee.

A PHILADELPHIA lady proposes to build a memorial church to George Washington, in Westmoreland county, Va. Two chairs, which had once been the property of Benedict Arnold, were intely for \$2 250, at St. Johns, N. B. and ad Over 4 000 women used the free baths in New York City on the Fourth. They

represented all ages, colors, and condi-THE machinery used in the State of Massachusetts is capable of dung to work of more than a hundred million Four business-firms in London hav.

names which make curious combinations.

Flint & Steel, Ward & Lock, Lamb & Hare, and Holland & Sherry. Four thousand tons of one were thrown

out at a single blast in the Lyke Superior. iron region the other day. Fifteen and a half kegs of powder were used.

New York was in such a heated condition the other day that 4,000,000 pound of ice were necessary to relieve the sr ferings of her unhappy citizens. A Paris shoemaker is said to have the ented shoes provided with rollers, which

allow the wearer to move as fast he ahorse, and to stop immediately, a glassian a Passons who prefer stale bread can have their taste gratified by sending to Pompeli, where they have loaves baked

over eighteen hundred years sgo.

BELGIUM, a little kingdom of 11,383 square miles,—about the size of Maryland,—gives a comfortable support to over 5,000,000 people, or about 500 to the THERE are fifteen hundred and thirty-

nine incorporated societies in one prov-ince in Austria; of these eight hundred and eighty are in the city of Vienna. There is a mountain in the north of Sweden situated so near the Arctic Circle, that from its summit on a midsummer night may be seen the phenomenon of the midnight an the midnight sun. A MAN in Lyndon, Vt., has been on his

bed twenty one years, unable to move or bend a single joint in his body. Every joint has been affected by rheumstic difficulty, and all the bones appear to have grown into one. THE hirsute appendage of a young lady New Orleans became undone the other

day, and when she became aware of her misfortune a string of hair several raids long was streaming behind her in the A RAT in a store in Troy, "feeling around" with a piece of tin, attracted the attention of a policeman, who, thinking it was a burglar, watched several hours hat the latter to come out. The rat is now

1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,278 rose diamonds, and 147 table diamonds, 1 large

ruby, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 smal rubies, and 277 pearls—a total of 2,180 precious stones. THERE are two ladies in the Post Office Department at Washington who are em-ployed in translating the foreign corre-spondence, and in keeping up the action to

in foreign languages. They are sch thas in four languages. German, French, Span-ish and Italian. THE average number of persons liv

ing in a single house in London is 8, in Berlin 32, in Paris 35, in St. Petersburg 52, and in Vienna 55. For every 1,000 inhabitants the average annual mortality in London is 24 in Berlin 25 in Paris 28, in St. Petersburg 41, and in Vienna 47. A winow of forty recently married, at Paris, a widower whose first wife was a widow, whose first husband was a wid-ower, whose first husband was a widow. In this family, for the last 175 years, this accidental marriage of widow and widower has constantly taken place.

In the second week in June there were 131,944 persons in receipt of parochial relief in London, of whom 31847 were in the work houses, and 99,097 were outdoor paupers. This was an increase of 4,014 upon the numbers in the corresponding period of last year.

Ax as islant accretary of the British Astronomical Society, Mr Williams has just finished a translation of the College records of comets observed for T230 vi.ors, ending A. D. 1640 Taxe is the only contending A. D. 1640 Taxe is the only contending the contendin tinuous registry of the kind, in existence, and is expected to yield important results THERE is a boy tiving to Workiwa

township, Lycoming county, Penn, 27 years of age, who stands six feet right inches high, and weighs over two, handred pounds. His name is George Warster. There is also a girt living in Middle-bury township, Tiogs county, 14 years of age, who weighs 400 pounds.

gallop.

I had ten miles to go over a rough road, pending over the valley.

were fixed upon the clouds which seemed to be gathering from all directions, and had the appearance of the every night. They had gathered there every day for a month past, but nothing like the way they were doing now. Great black masses that seemed to cover the sky, amount it wavered, and then burned five hundred miles. The cost of construction and rolling stock will not fall far the cost of one hundred million dollars.

Was coming. I stood I hurried on, and reached the doctor's, away. who I found was sick himself, and not able to ride the distance he would have to go that night. I described as near as I should have thought it would have been;

"Did you live in the same place that you do now!"

The doctor followed me to the door, you do now!"

"My cabin stood out yonder, near the bank of the river. You can see the spot from the doorway here. There, near where that large om stands."

"I tabould have swept it away, standing as it did not save a see the spot would have swept it away, standing as it did not save a good wetting before I got back to father's. I replied that I would be willing to take that, if we could only have swept it away, stranger, and my the rain we so much needed, and then I set out, leaving him standing in the doorway here. I followed me to the door, a jam had been formed which the force of the water had not yet been able to break, and so had flowed it back, covering the northward. He was of the opinion that we were going to have a heavy storm, and that, according to the looks of thersty, I should get a good wetting before I got back to father's. I replied that I would be at the strain it was impossible to tell, but it did not seem as thought twould for many minutes, as I could hear the rush and roar of the waters as it battled with it from the spot where?

"It did sweep it away, stranger, and my the rain we so much needed, and then I set out, leaving him standing in the door way, with his eves fixed upon the sky."

"It did sweep it away, stranger, and my the rain we so much needed, and then I set out, leaving him standing in the door way, with his eves fixed upon the sky."

"It did sweep it away, stranger, and my the rain we so much needed, and then I set out, leaving him standing in the door way."

"It did sweep it away, stranger, and my the rain we so much needed, and then I set out, leaving him standing in the door."

"It did sweep it away, stranger, and my the rain we so much longer the entire walley. How much longer the e

suit me better. I am always anxious to hear anything of that night which has invested the Notch of the mountains with such mournful interest."

them; and it almost made me tremble as I gazed upon them in their blackness, and watched the lightning that every little while darted out from their folds. I had while darted out from their folds. I had lived among the mountains since I was a little child, but had never seen anything like it before, and I could not help thinking the clearing, telling as plainly as words ing that some fearful thing was about to happen.

I was not more than half way back to found that there were many incidents which he remembered to much interest to be night, yet the darkness came with it, the tourists, that had not found their way into any of the guides or histories of the minutes, I was wet to the skin, mountains which have been put forth. At than five minutes, I was wet to the skin, and the public fascination, and I could not sees a terrible fascination, and I could not take my eyes from it if I would. I could seem to see its timbers falling abundance, and the public lands, were as unfair as they were unfounded. A bit of Pacific Rail-tourists, that had not found their way into any of the guides or histories of the minutes, I was wet to the skin, and the public fascination, and I could not sees a terrible fascination, and I could not sees a unfair as they were unfounded. A bit of Pacific Rail-tourists, that had not found their way into any of the guides or histories of the minutes, I was wet to the skin, and the public lands, were as unfair as they were unfounded. A bit of Pacific Rail-tourists, that had not found their way into any of the guides or histories of the minutes, I was wet to the skin, and the public lands, were as unfair as they were unfounded. A bit of Pacific Rail-tourists, that had not found their way into any of the guides or histories of the minutes, I was wet to the skin, and the public lands, were as unfair as they were unfounded. A bit of Pacific Rail-tourists and the public lands, were as unfair as they were unfounded. A bit of Pacific Rail-tourists and the public lands, were as unfair as they were unfounded. A bit of Pacific Rail-tourists and the public lands are unfounded. The light and the public lands are unfounded. The light are they were unfounded. The light are they were unfounded. The light are the public lands are they were unfounded. The light are they were unfounded. The lig

commenced a life for myself. We had no neighbors very near then, the nighest being to need three miles down the we were going to have another flood; we were going to have another flood; but I had promised Mary that I would some back that night, and I meant to make my word good to her, if I could do so. And then I was afraid of the water. If it continued to rain as it was doing now, I was afraid that the water would

alling in such torrents as I had never

I came to a small brook about half way up, which I had crossed that morning known before. upon its dry bed. Now it was a toaming torrent, ready to overflow its banks, and

When I at last came out of the woods upon the rocks, I was completely at a stand-still. In vain it was that I tried to see through the darkness, the like of which I had never seen before. I was half a mind to turn back to father's, but the thought of Mary alone with the baby, waiting for me, urged me on, and I advanced blindly in the darkness, trusting n my good luck to guide me aright.

My luck falled me this time, for by the tim

I had got down to the woods upon the other side, I found that I had lost the path, and had got into a tangled mass of tallen trees and bushes, through which I could hardly force my way. Still I did not feel lost, for I knew that I had only to work my way down the mountain to come out somewhere in the valley near my cabin, which I could soon find, when once on level ground. But it would take me longer to pick my way along, and there would be greater danger of stumbi. gand getting a fall, than though I had managed to keep the path. But there was no help for it now, as you might as well have looked for a needle in a hay stack, as to

have searched for it.

I had got what I thought was about half way down the mountain, when I was startled by a terrible sound that came from the mountains to the northward, and which drowned the rush of the tempest about me. It was a rush and roara mingled crash of earth and rocks, which made even the ground beneath my feet tremble. I knew not then what it could be, but I found afterward that it was the first great slide which came down near the Notch.

I knew by the brooks which filled ever hollow which I had to cross, that the riv-er must be swollen to many times its ding new streams to it, to cause it to over-flow its banks; and this, with the terrible I set out over the mountain to do my day's work, telling my wife that I should surely return some time in the evening.

I found, when I reached father's, that he was not as well as he had been the day which fore my clothes and covered me with herison.

weil down towards the valley, and oager-ly I gazed through the trees for the light I knew Mary would set in the window to guide me to the cabin. I knew not exactly where I was, but I must be somewhere near my own clearing, I thought, and the light could be seen from any part of it, Instead of being better, he was much worse, and mother declared that I must said it the horse, and go down to Conway hear the rush of the river, and a great

out to call me. Father was growing worse fast, and had given his consent that I should go for the doctor. I was not long in making ready. The horse was in the pasture close at hand, and it took but a few moments to catch it, and throw on the saddle and bridle. I lost little time in the house, and then set out on a swift gallop.

I had to miles to go over a rough road.

At last the foot of the mountain was reached, and sgainst the dull sky I could see the outlines of the great straggling gress, and the Public Lands.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, Congress, and the Public Lands.

Among the great commercial movements that characterize and render notable the present times, probably the most important, both in amount of capital involved and in the character and extent of anticipated results, is the build-

MISCELLANGOVE

that unless I made good time, I should not get back till after nightfall, and then I should have to cross the mountain to my own cabin, which would make me late home. I had promised Mary that I would return, and I knew that she would pass a sleepless night, if I did not, as she had never yet remained alone through the right.

I had promised Mary that I would return, and I knew that she would pass a sleepless night, if I did not, as she had never yet remained alone through the right. night.

Long before I reached Conway, my eyes which filled the valley before me, and to segramento, 748 miles further, did not cost more than an equal amount. The Northern Pacific Railroad, controlled by a to be gathering from all directions, and piling them-elves upon the mountains bestudy of the dead trees before me, and

would roll swiftly along and pile themselves upon those already resting there,
and as I often turned my head and
watched them, I could not help thinking
of what the old Indian woman had said
the day before, of the great storm which
was coming.

a moment it wavered, and then burned
brightly, and I knew that as yet my cabin
had not been moved from the spot where
I had placed it; but the rays of the light
of what the old Indian woman had said
the day before, of the great storm which
was coming.

It is the comprehensive design of the
projectors of the Northern Pacific, not
simply to build a railroad from lake to
occan, and then wait for results, but to

The doctor followed me to the door, a jam had been formed which the force of

set out, leaving him standing in the doorway, with his eyes fixed upon the sky.

My face was now towards the mountains,
in my breast, for I recognized the voice as and the great mass of clouds piled above that of my wife, and I knew that some them; and it almost made me tremble as fearful danger menaced her and the child. Again it was repeated, and I sent back an A moment more, and answering cry.

For a few moments it seemed as though I were chained to the spat where I stood. The light, as it floated downward, pos-

mournful interest for all the dwellers in that region; and then ensued the converted the story which I have reproduced for the entertainment of my readers:

It was in 1826, and I was a young man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the man then, and had just set up in the mountains, to the northward—a sound as a doubt. When the Union and outline, the comman then mountains, to the northward—a sound as a doubt. When the Union and outlier that bound me to other charters were also granted—one for a Northern, and another for a Southern and effect the escape of my loved ones. Another cry of despair which resched me the union and outlier that region; and then ensued the converted home, I made good time, and in the course of an hour from the time it commanded to rain, I reached father's, as wet as though the specific had been hurled downward, broke the terrible spell that bound me to other charters were also granted—one for a Northern, and another for a Southern and effect the escape of my loved ones. Another cry of despair which reached the provided in 1862, two other charters were also granted—one for a Northern, and another for a Southern and effect the specific railroad. Upon the Union and outlier that bound me to other charters were also granted—one for a Northern, and another for a Southern and effect the secape of my loved ones. Another cry of despair which reached me to out, and giving more than the charter of the specific railroad. Upon the Union and outlier than the charter of the specific railroad outlier th is the story which I have reproduced the entertainment of my readers:

It was in 1826, and I was a young man then, and had just set up in the world for myself. I had been married two years, and my wife had a baby boy of some six months. For the first year I had lived with my father over the mountain for home, against the advice of both—they declaring that I could not keep the path in the storm and darkness.

I knew that it would be hard work to the waters back.

Another cry of despair was back, though from the cabin, I answered back, though from the cabin, I answered back, though out and proper she had prepared for me, I set out over the mountain for home, against the advice of both—they declaring that I could not keep the path in the storm and darkness.

I knew that it would be hard work to the waters back.

Upon the jam piled high in the river, with the foaming waters breaking through and over it, their lives depended. Could it resist the force of the water but crossed with difficulty; but I got ever by a few minutes longer they would be holding fast to the bushes that grew upon saved; but did it break, the fierce flow of holding fast to the bushes that grew upon saved; but did it break, the flerce flow of either side, and kept on toward the sum the waters would bring it into the mit, where I knew my greatest difficulty lay, as it was destitute of trees, or even-bushes of any size, the path leading over the bare rocks, with nothing to guide me the bare rocks, with what fearful inin the darkness, and prevent my losing in the darkness, and prevent my losing my way.

Nearer and nearer came the cabin, and shorter grew the rays of light which streaked out between it and the spot where I stood. I called to Mary at the top of my voice, but if any answer came back it was drowned by the roar of the jam. Two minutes more, and if it kept on its course it would gilde in among the trees where I could reach it and bear

At this moment, when my heart high with the hope that they would be spared to me, with a mighty roar and crash the jam gave way, and the surging waters madly followed. In a moment the cabin obeyed the new impulse given it, and moved towards the centre of the pense to me, but it was soon over. To my great joy it lodged for a minute against the trees, upon the bank, and in that time I had my wife and child in my arms, and had borne them to the solid earth. Then their frail bark surged into

torn apart, and its timbers floated singly own the stream.

We found a shelter beneath some overhanging rocks, where we staid until morning, when we made our way over the mountain to father's, thankful for the escape we had had from the tempest, which would not be forgotten to our dying day the morrow came the sad news from the Notch, and as Mary and I listened to the story, we shuddered as we thought of our own peril amid the waters.

transient and permanent boarders, as they may offer. Some time since he had 'a

oung married couple among his guests, who kept up an appearance of ample means, and seemed to have everything they wanted, though they had prolonged their stay for several weeks, and the landlord had not called upon them for any money. At last some little circumstance, occurred which made Easy a trifle uneasy as to the solvene; of his debtors, and he said to his wife, in confidence: "What do you think of Mr. and Mrs Sharp? They are running up a pretty large bill. I suppose he is good for it though." "Oh. I guess there's no danger," replied Mrs. Easy. "They are all right. I ssked him for money yesterday, and he paid thirty dollars on secount." "Paid you thirty dollars?" "Yes." A sudden light dawned on Mr. Essy. "I know where he got it," he exclaimed: "he borrowed thirty dol

DR. NELATON, the great French surgeon, earned 400,000 france last year.

before reaching the doctor's, and I knew I moved down among them, and in a that unless I made good time, I should not noment found myself to my middle in with its branches, feeders and connections. with its branches, feeders and connec-tions. The Suez Canal, constructed un-der the auspices of the French Government, cost about sixty million dollars. The Union Pacific Railroad, extending from Omaba to Ogden, a distance of 1,033 miles, involved a necessary outlay of per-haps forty million dollars, and the Central piling themselves upon the mountains behind me, until the sky in that direct midhad the appearance of the deepest midhad the appearance of the deepest midhad the spearance of the deepest midhad the spearance of the deepest midhad the spearance of the deepest midhad left my cabin standing in the morning.

Study of the dead trees behave me, and the single corporation, will single corporation.

render results certain by (1.) securing far vorable connections with the railroad tude 42 and Central British Columbia; (3,) and by organizing such a thorough, ment to thousands of men, and create a large demand for everything that our

people manufacture or produce.

It is impossible that such an enterprise, managed by the sort of men that control this one, should not benefit the whole country, while specially and vastly the region known as the Great West. This greatest of commercial profects, viewed as a matter of national import, is entitled to the same hearty sympathy and confidence that greeted the first Pacific Railroad, and the recent attempts, in Congress and by a portion of the press, to represent the Northern Pacific Company as an insatiable devourer

first ratiroad to receive a grant of lands directly from the government. Of the wisdom and good results of that initial grant probably no one now entertains sidy of lands and bonds was conferred, more than enough in actual value to build the roads—the bonds, however, being in the character of a loan. The Northern Pacific, which it was correctly believed, would be the second line built, received only a land grant, equal in amount, but on record was made in 1804, by Biot and far superior in quality, to that of the Guy-Lussac, in Paris. By this enterprise Union and Central. The question of a they endowed science with a series of new money subsidy or loan to the Northern and important facts, questionable before Steadily the light glided down the union of the union and Central. The question of a waters of the little lake, and from its money subsidy or loan to the Northern line was left in abeyance until the time of into the current of the river, and I when its construction should be near at reathed a silent prayer in my heart that hand; and the Southern Pacific was left it would not be so, for then all hope would be that be gone. If the cabin would but hold to-

now, I was airsid that the water would rise, and come so near to the cabin, as to give her slarm, and to put them in danget.

I knew every step across the mountain well, as I had been over it many times, both night and day; but I found, as I began to ascend, that I had never undertaken the job when it was so dark before. To keep in the path, I had to go slowly, sometimes feeling for the track with my hands, when my feet were at fault, and all the time the rain was at fault, and all the time the rain was and in a very few minutes the fate of the rorse of the fate of the fate of the cabin would but hold to get over in the current of the many years would elapse before the actual construction of a Southern road could be thought of. In this way the government made provision for three ready to bear them from it to a place of the government made provision for three safety.

The way round to the bank of the river was difficult to get over in the dark near, and fully committed itself, with the height of 13 000 feet, and observed that at the height of 8,000 to to actual construction of a Southern road could be thought of. In this way the government made provision for three safety.

The way round to the bank of the river was difficult to get over in the dark near, and fully committed itself, with the height of 8,000 feet the actual construction of a Southern road could be thought of. In this way the government made provision for three safety.

The way round to the bank of the river was difficult to get over in the dark near, and fully committed itself, with the height of 8,000 feet the actual construction of a Southern road could be thought of. In this way the government made provision for three satural construction of a Southern road could be thought of. In this way the government made provision for three setul the foot of the clearing, where I would be thought of. In this way the government made provision for three satural construction of a Southern road could be thought of. In this way the government made provision for But the light was moving faster now, considered itself under some obligation to a pigeon was liberated; it and in a very few minutes the fate of the helpless ones would be decided.

Upon the jam piled high in the river, the older and the newer sections of the continent, thus benefiting both and be-getting a closer sympathy and a botter understanding between distant community up alone, and attained the heighth of 23, ties and the General Government which 000 feet, four and one-sixth miles, or taxed them and claimed their allegiance. 2,000 feet higher than the top of Chimbo-(2.) It was known that in time of peace razo Mountain. The barometer was only the bulk of our standing army is employed on the Western plains acting as a police between the Indians and the white settlers, and that a large part of the great expense of maintaining troops at frontier of the Conservators des Arts at Metiers, in stations consists of the excessive cost of Paris, and, after an aerial voyage of six transporting men and supplies where hours, descended near Rouez, one hunthere are no railroads. The saving of dred miles distant. The result of this several millions a year in army transporting on Guy-Lussac's health was tation, and the redoubled efficiency of troops when they can be rapidly conveyed from point to point, were legitimate reasons for extending Government accustomed pressure. At the extreme encouragement to railroads built beyond the settlements. (3.) The third and weightiest of the reasons which influmon sense of plain people, and 'i enough of itself to justify the system, as applied to the three continental times of road. Five years ago the United States Government was proprietor of eleven hundred million acres of wild lands, lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast, not including the State public lands of Texas. Such a domain is too vast for compre-

height of 33,000 feet his face and neck were swollen enormously, his eyes protruded from his head, blood ran from his eyelids, nose and ears, and also came from his lungs, by vomiting; in short, his system received a shock trom which he never the received as the received a shock trom which he never the received as the received enced Congress to adopt the land grant policy was one which appeals even more directly than the former two to the comhension, and only an approximate notion of its magnitude can be obtained by considering that it is equal to thirty four States the size of New York, or to two hundred and four States as large as Massachusetts. Of these lands, the government, during the last five years, has been able to sell, and give away under the homestead act, less than four millon acres per year. At this rate the present gene-ration would reap next to no benefit from tation would reap next to no benefit from the public lands, and 275 years would elapse before they would all be taken up, much less tilled. The reason why these lands cannot be given away to actual settlers is that they are inaccessible and hence worthless. No farmer will, agree to live on them for them, and for the excellent reason that no farmer can afford to.

A farm without a market is without value, and a market without a railroad is usually impossible. Under these circum-stances the government, through its system of grants, says to responsible corpo-rations. Build a railroad through these waste lands of mine, rendering them ac-cessible and valuable, and I will give you ten per cent. of the lands affected. I regard this offer not as a charity or gratnity, for you have no claim to either, but I con-

acre, is sufficient guaranty that the rail road companies will not hold their land at an exorbitant figure; and the fact that the business and success of the roads will depend very largely upon the rapidity with which the adjacent lands are settled, is ample warrant that the railroads will not long hold their lands out of the mar-Self-interest and the public good The Northern Pacific Company,

roads and offers them for sale at \$2.50 per

ket. Self-interest ar will here harmonize. coming before Congress and asking for the recent legislation, which has occa-sioned so much discussion and misunderstanding, requested four things: (1) That the original land grant, voluntarily conthe original land grant, voluntarily con-ferred by Congress six years ago, be made good by permitting the Company to ap-propriate other public lands to compen-sate for those belonging to the grant, which had been taken up by settlers and speculators; (2) That the short branch road to be constructed from Portland, Oregon, to Puget Sound be entitled to (3.) that the company be permitted to make the junction of its two western branches at a point further east than the original charter specified,—this in order to avoid engineering difficulties in the mountain region; and (4) that specific

authority be given the company to make a single mortgage covering all its proper-ty and rights of property. This last re-quest was made in order to avoid the ne-cessity of making a fresh mortgage every time a new instalment of land came into who I lound was sick himself, and not able to ride the distance he would have to go that night. I described as near as I could the symptoms of father's complaint, and he fixed some medicine, which he gave me, with directions for usin and the number of the pacific coast and the Atlantic States, and with the commerce of the Pacific Ocean; (2,) by constructing a cated, the lands of the North Pacific upon the subject. A short distance he would have been; but this was soon made plain as I reflected upon the subject. A short distance gave me, with directions for usin and he fixed some medicine, which he commerce of the Pacific Ocean; (2,) by constructing a cated, the lands of the North Pacific Under the legislation recently encountered and North of its main line, which will drain the entire Northwest between latithe road, they pass into the control and ownership of the company—and no faster. The current assertion that the bill authorizes the company to mortgage its lands in advance of the construction of the read is without foundation and absurd. The charter provides when and on what conditions the lands of the grant shall be come the property of the company, and the recent legislation does not change the

charter in this regard, nor authorize the company to mortgage that which is not its The fact that the application of the Northern Pacific Company for the addi tional legislation named above was pre-ceded and followed by the introduction in Congress of a swarm of petty land grant schemes for local and imaginary roads schemes having no merits and no claim to consideration-should not be allowed to prejudice a great and genuine enterprise, which the people are really desirous to sid, because it will aid them in return Undoubtedly the country wishes Congress to limit the application of the land subsidy policy to the three trunk lines of Pacific railroad. Here the line of dis-tinction should be drawn, and here the nation should put down its foot. Let the continent be traversed by a Northern, a Central and a Southern Pacific Railroad, opening up the western wilderness, in three broad belts, to settlement and cul-ture, travel and trade; then let local railroads be built by private enterprise as fast as population and business demand them. The land-grant system, as applied to these three main routes, is common sense and sound ecomony. Carried to the extreme,

porations that are clamoring for aid at the doors of Congress, it is indefensible waste.

and applied to the numberless local cor

that time, as they carried with them a complete set of suitable apparatus, and, moreover, an unsurpassed knowledge of observation and experiment. They ascended to a height of 13,000 feet, and thirteen inches high, the thermometer 18 degrees Fahrenheit below the freezing accustomed pressure. At the extreme height of 22,000 feet his face and neck

fully recovered the rest of his life. Visiting in China. A visit of ceremony is conducted with great politeness. Your card must be sent on before you by a special herald—a "ting-chai" (the Chinese are well up in the fashion of cards, which they have long practiced)—who should be dispatched in good time to allow of proper preparation.

ration by those who are to receive you. Your rank being stated on your card, you are received according to it by the gentleman upon whom you call. He comes out
a certain distance, in proportion to your
rank; he bows and you bow, while each
says, "Chin chin," and you are invited in;
but at every doorway he pauses and politely proposes you should precede him,
which you decline as politely; and at last,
after many protestations, he goes first,
with some pretty apology. When the
room is entered, and each is seated, attendants enter with cups of tea and
sweetmeats, and the customary compliments are passed, beginning with "Qua
shing?"—"What is your honorable name?"
"What is your honorable age?" and fifty
questions which to us seem half rude and are received according to it by the gentle almost insulting: but this curiosity toward an honorable acquaintance is not consid-ered at all so—indeed, it would be in a Chinese gentleman's eyes very rude not to make all these inquiries. The orthodox half here having presed and the business half hour having passed, and the business (if any) to be transacted being over, the guest is conducted away toward the door